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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/743,828	12/24/2003	Toshio Takahashi	247090US2	1140
22850	7590	06/23/2006	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			PEYTON, TAMMARA R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2182	

DATE MAILED: 06/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/743,828

Applicant(s)

TAKAHASHI, TOSHIO

Examiner

Tammara R. Peyton

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, and 10 recites the limitation "read access control command".

After a careful review of the specification the term "read access *control command*" could not be find in the specification. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishii et al., (US 5,541,985).

As per claims 1-13, Ishii obviously teaches an interface circuit capable of allowing transmission of data from a detachable card-type memory (IC card), which requires access by sectors, to an electronic device, comprising:

a reading unit (16/17, Figs. 1,3) that reads data for a plurality of sectors from the card-type memory; a buffer (RAM, that receives the input data from the card, and

provides the input data to the computer) in the reading unit (16/17, Figs. 1,3) that stores the data read and has a capacity to store data for a plurality of sectors; a receiver that receives from the electronic device a read-access (control command) for data stored in the buffer; a data checker (col. 4, lines 3-41, col. 5, lines 3-24) that decides whether data corresponding to the read-access exists among the data stored in the buffer; and a transmitter that transmits the data from the buffer to the electronic device when the data checker decides that data corresponding to the read-access exists among the data stored in the buffer. (Abstract, cols. 2-8) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made that the IC card utilized by Ishii incorporates memory sectors and the transmission from the IC card to the IC card reader/writer implements program logic to transfer the data stored on the IC card to the IC card reader/writer buffer RAM memory.

Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hymel, (US 6,216,015).

As per claims 1-13, Hymel obviously teaches an interface circuit capable of allowing transmission of data from a detachable card-type memory (smart card), which requires access by sectors, to an electronic device, comprising:

a reading unit (30, Fig.2) that reads data for a plurality of sectors from the card-type memory; a buffer (38, that receives the input data from the card, and

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provides the input data to the remote computer, col. 2, lines 64-col. 3, lines 1-5) in the reading unit (30, Fig.2) that stores the data read and has a capacity to store data for a plurality of sectors; a receiver that receives from the electronic device a read-access (control command) for data stored in the buffer (col. 3, lines 35-60); a data checker (col. 3, lines 61-col. 4, lines 1-7) that decides whether data corresponding to the read-access exists among the data stored in the buffer; and a transmitter that transmits the data from the buffer to the electronic device when the data checker decides that data corresponding to the read-access exists among the data stored in the buffer (col. 4, lines 8-58). (Abstract, cols. 2-5)

Hymel teaches wherein the smart card could contain secure data wherein a decryption key may be needed for security purposes (col. 1, lines 40-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made that the decryption key would be located in one of the plurality of sectors on the smart card and data stored on the smart card would be located in an another or separate sector (Fig. 3), therefore, Hymel teaches a system that allows the reading and storing for a plurality of sectors. Further, Hymel teaches wherein each smart card is given a memory segment that will automatically store data (decryption key, data, etc.) in the individual memory segment related to the smart card's stored data (Fig. 3).

Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oshima, (US 6,463,300).

As per claims 1-13, Oshima obviously teaches an interface circuit capable of allowing transmission of data from a detachable card-type memory (SIM card), which requires access by sectors, to an electronic device, comprising:

a reading unit (10, mobile phone, Fig.2) that reads data for a plurality of sectors from the card-type memory; a buffer (25, col. 7, lines 35-col. 9, lines 1-14, Fig. 3) in the reading unit (10, Fig.2) that stores the data read and has a capacity to store data for a plurality of sectors; a receiver that receives from the electronic device a read-access (control command) for data stored in the buffer (25, col. 7, lines 35-col. 9, lines 1-14); a data checker (Figs. 4-5) that decides whether data corresponding to the read-access exists among the data stored in the buffer; and a transmitter that transmits the data from the buffer to the electronic device when the data checker decides that data corresponding to the read-access exists among the data stored in the buffer. (Abstract, cols. 3-14) Oshima teaches the use of a SIM card and it is well known in the art that a SIM card contains a memory programmed with extension data records that are obviously divided into several sectors to stored address information and/or numbers. Oshima specifically teaches wherein address information and numbers are read from the SIM card and that memory 25 have the capacity to store such information. (col. 7, lines 35-col. 9, lines 1-14). Further, Oshima teaches a data checker that decides that data corresponding to the read-access exists among the data stored in the memory buffer.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tammara Peyton whose telephone number is (571) 272-4157. The examiner can normally be reached between 6:30 - 4:00 from Monday to Thursday, (I am off every first Friday), and 6:30-3:00 every second Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Popovici Dov can be reached on (571) 272-4083. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300. Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Mailed responses to this action should be sent to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231.

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Faxes for Official/formal (After Final) communications or for informal or draft communications (please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT") sent to:

(571) 273-8300

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

USTPO, Randolph Building, Customer Service Window

401 Dulany Street

Alexandria, VA 22314.



Tammara Peyton

June 17, 2006

TAMMARA PEYTON
PRIMARY EXAMINER